



CITY OF YORK.



. . THE EIGHTH . .

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER

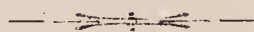
For the Year 1920.



YORK:

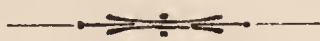
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CONTENTS.



	PAGES.
PART I.—General 	6
PART II.—The Work of the Dispensary	8
PART III.—Sanatorium Treatment ...	12
PART IV.—Report of Tuberculosis Crusade Committee (for After-care)	17

STAFF, 1920.



*Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer
of Health, Medical Officer Tuberculosis
Wards, Yearsley Bridge, and Medical
Superintendent Fairfield Sanatorium ...* P. R. McNAUGHT
M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (Public Health) (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Medical Superintendent, Raywell Sanatorium T. READMAN.
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.M., L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

*Secretary to Dispensary and to
the Tuberculosis Crusade
Committee (After-Care) ...* Miss ELIZABETH CONING.

Assistant Secretary ... Miss N. TAYLOR.

Dispensary Nurses ... { Miss E. BURROW.
Miss M. WRIGHT.

Dental Surgeon ... T. E. CONSTANT,
M.R.C.S., L.D.S.

Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium ... Miss E. NEWSOME.

*Matron, Tuberculosis Wards,
Yearsley Bridge* ... Miss A. E. PROCTER.

Matron, Raywell Sanatorium ... Miss G. E. SHARPE.

Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the Health Committee :

*Alderman INGLIS
(Chairman).

*Councillor WRIGHT
(Vice-Chairman).

*Alderman W. H. BIRCH.

*Councillor HORSMAN.

*Councillor T. F. CLARK.

*Councillor J. T. CLARKE.

Councillor E. A. CRICHTON.

Councillor H. FAWCETT.

Councillor A. WISEMAN.

Councillor E. LACY.

* Members of East Riding and City of York Joint Sanatorium Committee.

Tuberculosis Dispensary,
11 Castlegate,
York, May, 1921.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

No better instance of the retarding influence of the Great War on schemes for betterment of the Public Health could be quoted than the case of Raywell Sanatorium. A conference of representatives of the East Riding and City of York held on 23rd November, 1913, agreed to fit up and maintain a joint Sanatorium. After examination of several sites, a proposal to acquire Raywell House and grounds was accepted by the respective Councils a year later, but it was not until 24th August, 1920, that the first patients were admitted to the Institution, which is still in the hands of the builder.

Fortunately, it has been found possible to push on the work at Fairfield Sanatorium with greater rapidity, and early in 1920, 54 beds were available for patients. For this, full credit should be given to the members of the Health Committee who have worked untiringly to promote the efficiency of the Institution. Especially noteworthy have been the labours of Alderman Inglis, Councillors Wright and Wiseman in planning the farm and purchasing stock, and Councillor J. T. Clarke in giving his expert advice and assistance in the management of the poultry.

The formal opening of Fairfield took place on 2nd June, 1920, the ceremony being performed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Alderman Edward and Mrs. Walker) in the presence of a large number of representative citizens who were afterwards conducted over the Institution.

The inauguration of the Open-air School on 2nd June, 1920, marked a further step towards completion of the Institution, and for this the Health Committee are indebted to Councillor K. E. T. Wilkinson, and the members and officials of the Education Committee for placing their experience of school management at the Committee's disposal.

Recreation for the patients has not been neglected. On the appeal of Alderman Inglis a library has been formed from gifts of the citizens, and many parties have given of their talents in providing weekly concerts at the Sanatorium.

In this connection I have to thank the Lord Mayor (Alderman E. Walker) for his kindness in organising a Corporation Concert Party whose turns were highly appreciated by the patients and Staff.

After sixteen months of good work as Dispensary Nurse, Miss M. Wright resigned her appointment on leaving for India, and I desire to place on record my appreciation of her services.

To Dr. E. M. Smith, Medical Officer of Health, for much help and advice, and Miss Coning, for compilation of the Tuberculosis Care Report, I wish to express my grateful thanks.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report that the death-rate for all forms of Tuberculosis, which stood at 168 per 100,000 in 1918, and fell to 144 in 1919, has now reached 126.

There is, however, some doubt whether this improvement will be maintained, as periods of unemployment, leading to lowered standards of living and lack of proper nourishment, tend to be followed by a rise in the prevalence of the disease.

I am, My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. R. McNAUGHT,

Tuberculosis Officer.

PART I.

GENERAL.

INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE.

Total new Notifications received during—

			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	Total.
1913	...	...	203	105	308
1914	...	...	176	90	266
1915	...	...	115	62	177
1916	...	...	130	87	217
1917	...	...	140	102	242
1918	...	...	122	83	205
1919	...	...	122	41	163
1920	...	...	152	67	219

SEX-DISTRIBUTION.

				Males.	Females.
Pulmonary Notifications	...	...	...	83	69
Other Forms	...	...	...	32	35

AGE-DISTRIBUTION.

				Adults.	Children.
Pulmonary Notifications	...	...	...	131	21
Other Forms	...	...	...	20	47

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED—1920.

Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	152	
Glands	...	...	...	...	...	31	
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Meninges	...	...	...	...	...	2	} 67
Spine	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	15	

The number of cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs notified during the year was 152 against 122 in the previous year, and 67 against 41 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis. A number of these should have been notified in previous years, but for various reasons, especially the disorganisation of medical work during the years of the War, some had escaped. It will be noticed that they are considerably fewer than those for the years 1913 and 1914.

So far as one can judge there has probably been a slight increase of Tuberculosis during the year, possibly due to re-activation of old-standing quiescent lesions by influenzal attacks. A large number of the new cases dated the onset of their symptoms to an attack of the latter disease. It has to be borne in mind, however, that febrile attacks with chest symptoms and signs of

broncho-pneumonia or pleurisy may be labelled "Influenza" by the medical attendant, when in reality they have been due to tuberculous mischief from the beginning.

MORTALITY.		1. Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	2. Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis.	3. Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases.
1913	...	73	29	138
1914	...	79	36	144
1915	...	100	40	233
1916	...	74	39	251
1917	...	75	36	167
1918	...	91	32	260
1919	...	83	25	168
1920	...	73	25	158

DEATH-RATES PER 100,000 LIVING FOR RECENT YEARS.

TABLE I.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
All forms of Tuberculosis	181	128	141	118	122	154	115	138	175	146	142	168	144	126
Pulmonary Tubercle ..	141	92	110	84	82	111	88	95	125	95	95	124	111	94
Other Respiratory Diseases	257	197	186	219	188	227	166	172	221	282	212	355	225	203

The 1920 death-rate is, for York, a low one, and whether from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, or from all forms of Tuberculosis combined, is the lowest recorded since 1913.

While the returns for England and Wales for 1920 are not yet to hand, a comparison between the death-rates for Tuberculosis of the Lungs during the previous year is interesting.

DEATH-RATE PER 100,000 FOR TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS, 1919.

England and Wales.	West Riding Urban Districts.	City of York.
100	110	111

This indicates that the death-rate in York though higher than the average for the whole country approximates very closely to that for the urban districts of the West Riding. The rural districts of that area naturally show considerably lower rates.

An unsatisfactory feature is that 26 cases of Tuberculosis came to the notice of the Health Department for the first time in the death returns, and a large number of others within the week or two preceding death.

I trust that this figure (which is about the average for recent years) will be much reduced in future, for without prompt notification the whole anti-tuberculosis scheme is crippled in its action, and good results cannot be expected.

PART II.

THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY.

ATTENDANCES AT THE DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary has been open five afternoons a week and six forenoons, with the exception of Public Holidays. New cases are seen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p.m., and cases for treatment are seen, by appointment, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

During the year 1920, 375 persons have applied to the Dispensary for advice or treatment. Of these, 148 were insured under the National Insurance Act.

	Both Sexes.				
Insured persons	148
Uninsured persons	34
Dependants of insured	193
Total	375

Results of examinations of 375 persons who applied at the Dispensary from January 1st, 1920, to December 31st, 1920.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Definite	...	...	130
Suspect	...	...	32
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	72
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	141
Total	...	...	375

On notification each case is visited by a Dispensary Nurse, advice is given as to precautions necessary to avoid spread of infection and as to facilities for treatment. Sanitary defects are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who makes arrangements for disinfection as required.

The Tuberculosis Officer visits the homes of the patients as occasion may demand.

Notified cases are examined at the Dispensary or at home, to decide the most suitable form of treatment in each instance, and the medical practitioners concerned are informed of the Tuberculosis Officer's opinion.

A large number of doubtful cases are brought to notice by practitioners and institutions, and these are examined (sometimes in consultation with their medical attendants) to clear up the diagnosis.

When no definite decision is come to, appointments are made from time to time for re-examination until active Tuberculosis is considered to be excluded.

The School Medical Officer sends suspected cases for observation, and reports are furnished to him as to diagnosis, fitness for school (special or otherwise), treatment required, etc.

No formal reports on domiciliary cases among insured persons were received during the year. Advanced cases were usually treated at Fairfield or Yearsley Bridge, other cases attended at the Dispensary and notes were exchanged with practitioners as to progress and treatment required.

In addition to ordinary clinical and bacteriological examinations, recourse was had to tuberculin tests, usually Moro (40 cases) and radiography (59 cases). The cases taken on for treatment were either referred by their medical attendants for special treatment, e.g., for tuberculin (15 cases), or those who could not afford the expense of ordinary treatment by a private practitioner.

Non-pulmonary cases attend as required for dressings and a small amount of minor surgical work was done; some cases had spinal supports, splints and other appliances supplied. Necessitous persons were given cod liver oil with malt and other nutritive preparations, and recommended to the Pensions, Insurance, or Tuberculosis Care Committees for grants of extra nourishment. The work of the latter Committee is reported fully in Part IV of this Report.

The Dental Surgeon attends on Saturdays at 10 a.m. when required. Extractions are performed free of charge and advice given as to dental hygiene.

CONTACT WORK.

Contacts are advised to be examined by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Results of Examination by Tuberculosis Officer:—

Number of infecting cases	...	...	...	...	129
Number of Contacts examined	...	...	...	...	133
Number of Contacts re-examined	...	...	...	...	179
Number of Contacts found tuberculous	...	...	...	...	53
Number of Contacts under Suspicion of Tuberculosis					14

SHELTERS.

During the year thirteen Shelters have been lent to Patients. Eleven of these belong to the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, and two belong to the Corporation. The Shelters have been lent without any fee, and are erected in the patient's back yard by men of the Corporation Depot on Foss Islands. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

This was done at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. Bacteriologist, Dr. Goodman Platts.

			Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Sputa	...	...	71	349	420

Much of the time of the Nurses is taken up with the nursing of bed-fast patients, often under the most difficult conditions. Fortunately we have now a sufficiency of beds to give institutional treatment to all who require it, and are willing to accept. Only in a few instances has one met with cases in which powers of compulsory isolation would be desirable, but some of these were flagrant cases presenting grave danger of infection to occupants of overcrowded houses, and I think it desirable that the Ministry of Health should obtain for local authorities the necessary powers by Act of Parliament.

A few public lectures were given by the Tuberculosis Officer to make known the working of the anti-tuberculosis scheme, and Fairfield was thrown open for inspection on several occasions.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

No. of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers applying at the					
Dispensary in 1920	...	...	...	...	56
No. admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium			...	...	14
No. admitted to Raywell Sanatorium			...	...	9

Of the remaining 33, 8 were treated at the Dispensary, 14 cases revealed no signs of Tuberculosis, 7 were advised to remain under their own doctors, and 2 were sent to convalescent homes. Two patients refused treatment.

The periodical examination of ex-service men, and the furnishing of the various reports required, occupied much of the time of the Tuberculosis Officer, who furnished 258 reports to the Local War Pensions Committee, Area Headquarters of the Ministry of Pensions, etc., and attended several Medical Boards as Tuberculosis Specialist.

The appended table gives a summary of the work of the Dispensary.

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11 CASTLEGATE,
During the year 1920.

	Adults over 14.		Children under 14.	Total.
	Males.	Females.		
No. of New Cases Applying	133	86	156	375
Re-attendances	—	—	—	6,504
No. of Insured Persons passed for treatment at Dispensary	7	1	—	8
No. of Insured Persons passed for treatment at Sanatoria	57	40	—	97
New Cases taken on at the Dispensary for treatment	14	12	3	29
Cases passed for Sanatoria	92	69	51	212
Referred to other Institutions	—	—	—	18
New Patients Examined	—	—	—	375
Old Patients Re-examined	—	—	—	1,012
Tuberculosis Officer—Visits	—	—	—	103
Nurse Burrow —First Visit	—	—	—	197
—Re-Visits	—	—	—	666
Nurse Wright —First Visit	—	—	—	187
—Re-Visits	—	—	—	404
Temporary Nurses	—	—	—	52
Special Visits in connection with After-Care (paid by Dispensary Secretary)	—	—	—	125
Special Visits by Assistant Secretary	—	—	—	105
Total Attendances at Dispensary, Old and New Cases				6,873
Average Weekly Attendance				132
Surgical Dressings .. .. .	..	..	..	1,208
X-ray Examinations .. .. .	..	..	..	59
Number of Meetings of Tuberculosis Crusade (After-Care) Committee				1
Number of Meetings of Acting Sub-Committee .. .. .	..	..	..	8
Number of Children sent to Convalescent Homes .. .. .	..	..	..	27
Number of Children referred to Open-air Class .. .. .	..	..	..	14

PART III.

SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Accommodation is available at the following Institutions:—

- (a) FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM, YORK, 54 beds, contained in 3 wards for men, 1 for women and 4 for children, with 12 single-bed shelters in the grounds.
- (b) YEARSLEY BRIDGE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, YORK. One large open-air ward, 12 beds; two small wards, 8 beds; all three at present in use for females only.
- (c) RAYWELL (East Riding and City of York Joint) SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM, near Hull. Opened 24th August, 1920. One third of the total accommodation is reserved for patients from the City of York. At present 12 beds are available for men only, but extensions are in progress.
- (d) COUNTY HOSPITAL, YORK. The York Corporation has a lien on 6 beds which are devoted to the treatment of non-pulmonary cases requiring surgical treatment.

Two small wards at Yearsley Bridge and one at Fairfield are set aside for advanced and acute, the remainder of the accommodation being devoted to early, intermediate, and observation cases. No limit is set to the period of residence in the institutions, the favourable cases being kept for as long as may be necessary to obtain the maximum benefit. Infective cases unfit for work are persuaded, so far as possible, to remain for isolation, especially when there are young children at home. As a result of this one hopes that fewer cases of active disease will occur in the "contacts" of such cases.

The treatment of early cases in children at Sanatorium, and the sending of suspects to convalescent homes by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee will, it is expected, lead to a diminution in the number of adult cases met with in future years.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Superintendent of Raywell Sanatorium, and the former visits the Sanatorium every few weeks to confer with the latter as to the progress of York patients, duration of stay in the Sanatorium, and other cognate matters.

The Open-air School for children resident at Fairfield commenced 2nd June, 1920. A teacher was appointed by the Education Committee to conduct the class under the supervision of Mr. Mann, Superintendent of the City of York Special Schools. An Army Hut has been converted into a school-room for use in unfavourable weather, when it is impossible to hold the class out of doors. This also serves as a Concert room in the evenings when required.

FAIRFIELD OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during 1920	12	21	33
Discharged during 1920	9	16	25
No. in School at 31st Dec., 1920	3	5	8

Treatment at the Sanatoria has been mainly on general lines, graduated rest and exercise being a special feature, with special treatment by drugs, inhalations, tuberculins (12 cases) and autogenous vaccines (3 cases).

The extensive grounds provide facilities for recreation and useful employment, e.g., in the gardens, and instruction in poultry farming, gardening, joinery, and pig-keeping has been at the disposal of patients who desired to take up any of these pursuits.

The herd of cows at Fairfield now supplies all the milk required in the institution, and with the pigs, poultry, and garden produce, render the institution independent of outside supplies in regard to these particular requirements.

CITY OF YORK SANATORIA.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1920.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1919.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1920.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1920.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1920.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1920.		
	M.	F.	Child-ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child-ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child-ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child-ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child-ren under 16.
Yearsley Bridge ..	—	7	4	—	39	5	—	30	9	—	5	—	—	11	—
Fairfield ..	10	—	2	77	28	48	61	20	32	5	2	2	21	6	16
Raywell ..	—	—	—	26	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Totals ..	10	7	6	103	67	53	76	50	41	5	7	2	32	17	16

Of the cases admitted, 129 were insured persons, 95 males and 34 females, 41 were non-insured, 8 males, and 33 females; and there were 53 children under sixteen (32 boys and 21 girls).

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.

(a) Discharged with Arrested Disease	...	...	...	57
(Capable of returning to full work immediately or soon after discharge.)				
(b) Discharged with Quiescent Disease	...	...	...	73
(Restored to partial working capacity.)				
(c) Discharged without material improvement	...	...	...	31

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AT YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

During the year 14 persons, 4 insured and 10 uninsured, received treatment.

Location of Disease.	Cases.	Much Improved	Improved	I.S.Q.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.
Glands	5	—	5	—	—	—
Spine	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bones and Joints ..	5	1	3	—	1	—
Abdomen	2	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	14	1	10	—	2	1

On discharge, a short report is sent to the Medical Attendant and in the case of school children, to the School Medical Officer also.

Patients attend periodically at the Dispensary for re-examination and are visited by the Staff as may be necessary. Assistance is given to necessitous cases by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee and should relapse occur, they are re-admitted, if willing, to Sanatorium.

Great difficulties have been experienced in finding suitable employment for some of the discharged patients. One ex-soldier has been admitted to Hull After-care Colony, and several are at present on the waiting list.

When the times are more propitious financially it is hoped that the questions of training and employment will be taken up seriously, though at the moment more or less in abeyance.

Return to unsuitable environment and unsuitable occupations are often unavoidable at present, and the result is always the same—breakdown. Thus while the immediate results of Sanatorium treatment are frequently good, the late results are as frequently bad, and only an advance in general hygiene and housing can effect an improvement in this respect. Failing this a great part of the money spent on Sanatoria is thrown away.

To spend more on Colonies for the already Tuberculous will simply entail further waste of public funds, if by methods of prevention the supply of new cases (owing to insanitary and unsuitable surroundings and faulty conditions of life) is not cut off at the source.

In this direction “ Prevention ” rather than “ Treatment ” is to be sought for a solution of the Tuberculosis problem.

YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS.

COUNCILLOR C. C. LUCAS.	*MISS MARCH.
DR. EVELYN.	MR. A. H. FOSTER.
MRS. EDWIN GRAY.	MR. EDWIN GRAY.
DR. M. DU BOIS FERGUSON.	*MISS JALLAND.
MR. J. T. HOLMES.	MISS MAWSON.
MISS M. KITCHING.	*MRS. PHILIP NEWMAN.
MR. J. R. POAD.	MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.
MR. W. M. TEMPLE.	MR. G. SYKES.
*MISS WELCH.	DR. EDMUND M. SMITH.
*DR. MCNAUGHT.	*MISS FAIRWEATHER.
*MRS. J. MERCER.	CAPTAIN ANDERSON.
*MRS. FAWCETT.	*MISS PATERSON.
MRS. CRICHTON.	*MRS. LUMLEY.
*MRS. MATTHEWS.	

Hon. Treasurer :

DR. W. A. EVELYN, 33 Bootham.

Secretary :

MISS CONING, 11 Castlegate.

Hon. Assistant Secretary :

MISS JALLAND, St. Leonard's House.

Bankers :

BECKETT & CO., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors :

W. B. PEAT & CO., Clifford Chambers.

* *Members of the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.*

Annual Report & Balance Sheet, 1920.

In presenting the 6th Annual Report, the Committee feel that it is possible to regard the general outlook on the Tuberculosis problem more hopefully, as the most recent figures show a distinct turn of the tide in the incidence of the disease.

The normal annual sacrifice of lives (men, women, and children) approaches 50,000, and in the decade before the War, this number had been reduced by about 10,000.

Then, as efforts were relaxed and progressive measures became paralysed, there was a marked increase in the mortality rate, so that the deaths among the civilian population in 1917 rose to 55,934, with a further leap to 58,073 in 1918.

In 1920, this figure falls to 42,545.

The years since 1912 have some work to show in spite of War and its inevitable retrogression, for the number of Tuberculosis Dispensaries had increased from 8 to 470, and the number of beds in public and private Institutions, from 4,300 to 17,447.

To revert to our own City, we have cause for much thankfulness, when we realise that the advanced type of case can at last be provided with suitable accommodation, and that 100 beds, for all classes of patients, are now available.

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held on Friday and Saturday, 2nd and 3rd July, when the total sum realised was £168 12s. 7d.

The expenses were again generously defrayed by Mr. Joseph Rowntree.

Our warmest thanks are due to Captain Arthur Anderson and Miss Edith Sanderson, who so ably organised the collection, and to many others who helped in various ways, as well as the collectors and the donors of flowers.

In addition to the above collection, the Women's Co-operative Guild kindly gave us the proceeds of a Whist Drive, amounting to £7 5s. 0d., and later in the year made a special collection on behalf of one of our cases. We are very grateful to them for their kindly interest in our work.

We also acknowledge with gratitude a donation of 5 guineas from Colonel Brotherton, Leeds, who had received some report of our work from the organiser of the Flower Crusade.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

27 children were sent to the Scarborough' Convalescent Home for periods varying from one to five months, at a total of 12s. 9d. per week.

4 needed only the loan of a shelter.

12 were granted financial assistance.

2 women were employed in sewing.

2 patients were supplied with extra food.

9 cases were supplied with clothing.

51 patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads and bedding.

1 patient was provided with an artificial leg.

1 provision of night nurse.

In addition to the above:—

25 families received fresh milk.

At the request of this Committee the Health Committee made a grant of £50 towards our milk bill; and their action has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

52 patients were given Hospital and Dispensary Notes, and Maternity Home Notes.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

The help given has taken various forms, according to the individual necessities of the case, and includes:—

Provisional help for patients who are in need of immediate assistance.

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment and milk.

Provision of separate bed and bedding, so that the patient may sleep alone.

Loan of air cushions, deck-chairs, and bath-chairs.

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment of light employment of partly recovered patients.

Provision of Hospital, Dispensary, and Maternity Home Notes for suitable cases.

Payment of expenses, or part expenses for boarding out at the seaside or in the country.

Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth and limbs.

Additional help in the home for advanced cases.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Secretary paid 125 visits.

The Assistant Secretary paid 105 visits.

The Dispensary Nurses, Miss Burrow and Miss Wright, and the Nurses taking temporary duty, paid 1,506 visits, many of which were in connection with after-care work.

SPECIMEN CASES.

Case paper, 1612.—Girl, aged 5, was first examined here in March, 1917. She had been recently discharged from the County Hospital after amputation of left leg. (Tuberculosis of knee, following injury).

The mother was a widow, with ten children, and was receiving help from the Board of Guardians. The Tuberculosis Crusade Committee agreed to send the child for three months to Scarborough Convalescent Home, and to defray the whole cost.

In March, 1920, the Tuberculosis Officer suggested the provision of an artificial leg (peg type).

The Committee reconsidered the case, and a very useful and satisfactory leg was provided at the cost of eight guineas.

In this case, the Committee have defrayed all the expenses incurred, the mother being responsible for any future repairs that may be necessary.

Case paper 7,052.—Girl, aged 9, first came under the Dispensary in July, 1915, as a "contact," there being a strong history of tubercle on the maternal side.

She was kept under observation, and finally sent to the Yearsley Bridge Wards in February, 1920.

She was discharged after 5 weeks' treatment, having gained five pounds in weight. On leaving Yearsley Bridge, she was recommended for 2 months at the Scarborough Convalescent Home, as she was still anæmic.

She was discharged on 22nd April, 1920, having gained a further two and three-quarter pounds.

The chest signs had cleared up, the anæmia was much improved, and she was fit to attend school.

Her behaviour in the Convalescent Home had been so good, and she had been such a willing helper with the young children, that she was invited to return

during School holidays, and give some further help with the younger children for which she received her board and pocket money.

In October, 1920, she was recommended for the Open-air School, where she still continues to do well.

BOARDING OUT.

Twenty-seven children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for periods varying from one to three months. Parents have contributed a weekly payment, the total amount received in this way being £30 18s. 1d.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

No Sale of Work was held during 1920, but we received many special orders for sewing, and these were carried out by the women patients.

When necessary, sewing machines are lent, and all material, cotton, buttons, etc., are provided. Enquiries are made, so as to ensure a fair rate of payment per garment. So long as the work is well done, adequate payment is made, and so far, this arrangement has worked well, and has given satisfaction to both purchaser and worker.

Payment for special orders amounted to £8 6s. 8d.

All the work is sterilised on being returned to the Dispensary.

A small stock of pillow-cases, roller-towels, hearth-cloths, tea-cloths, glass-cloths, nightdresses, etc., for which there is always a demand, is kept at the Dispensary.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN PATIENTS.

Carpentry Classes have been held at Fairfield Sanatorium, the Health Committee assuming responsibility for the cost.

The Committee have agreed to pay for 8 hours instruction per week.

SHELTERS.

The Shelters are regularly used, and bedsteads, bedding, bath-chairs, and sick-room appliances are lent out to all Patients in need of them.

THANKS.

We also acknowledge with gratitude, the receipt of the following:—

Hospital, Dispensary, Maternity Home Notes, Invalid Kitchen Tickets, Milk Tickets, from Mrs. Jalland, Miss Jalland, Geoffrey Jalland, Esq., Dr. Louise Fraser, Miss F. Maw, York Preparative Meeting, Mrs. James Hamilton, and Miss Munby.

Clothing from Mrs. Jalland, Miss Jalland, Mrs. Grisdale, Miss Coning, the Citizens' Committee.

Books and Papers, from Miss Russell, Miss Jalland, Joe, Dick, and Michael Naish, Geoffrey Jalland, Esq., Mrs. Simpson, Miss A. E. Smith, Mr. Lucas, Mrs. Clough, Dr. Fraser, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Stephenson, and Miss Hyde.

Donations (Toys, Sweets, Fruit and Presents for the Children) from Joe, Dick, and Michael Naish.

Air Ring: Miss Jalland.

Messrs. Peat & Co. have kindly audited the accounts, and to them our thanks are due.

Our best thanks are also due to the Relieving Officers, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Stoker, for the hearty co-operation and kindly help which they promptly extend to us when called upon to deal with necessitous cases.

CITY OF YORK.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the Year Ending 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at 31st Dec., 1919:—				By Assistance to Patients and Persons predisposed to or suffering from Tuberculosis:—			
Due by Bankers	161	6	8	Milk and extra nourishment	153	7	9
" " Secretary	5	16	4½	Employment of Patients, Sewing, &c.	16	13	10
	—	—	—	Bedding, Clothing, and Sick- room Appliances	11	1	5
Proceeds of Flower Crusade ...	167	3	0½	Artificial Limbs	48	11	9
" Contributions received from Parents towards Boarding-out of Children	168	12	7	Financial Help to Patients Boarding-out Children at Seaside	12	16	10½
" Proceeds of Sale of Garments made by Women Patients	30	18	1		151	8	4
" Proceeds of Sale of Carpentry made by New Patients in 1919	8	6	8		—	—	—
" Repayments of Loans made to necessitous Patients ...	16	10	0		393	19	11½
" Subscriptions and Donations ...	3	7	0	Repairs to Shelter	2	0	9
" Grant from Health Committee, Milk	13	8	6	Postages and Stationery ...	3	18	6
	50	0	0	Annual Report	4	5	0
				Bank Charges	2	9	6
					406	13	8½
				" Balance at 31st Dec., 1920:—			
				Due by Bankers	50	4	8
				Due by Secretary	1	7	6
					—	—	—
					51	12	2
					—	—	—
					£458	5	10½

We have examined the foregoing Statement of Accounts, and certify the same to be in accordance with the vouchers and accounts produced to us.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS,

ORK,
13th June, 1921.

W. B. PEAT & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

HONORARY AUDITORS.

